

## The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

**TIMES BUILDING,**  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
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Va.

**THE WEEKLY TIMES**—Issued and mail-  
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and, if interesting to the general public,  
how much more interesting and important  
to the people of Richmond. It is not only  
interesting, but it is positively inspiring,  
and should thrill our people to the point  
of enthusiasm. Richmond is making won-  
derful strides in progress, and unless there  
shall be some unforeseen calamity the  
wealth of this city will be doubled within  
the next ten years.

Do the people of Richmond want a  
change? Are the business men of this  
community now disposed to try experi-  
ments? We do not believe it. Leaving  
out the politicians, we believe that the  
people of this city would, almost to a  
man, vote to-morrow for a let-alone policy  
on the part of the government. We be-  
lieve that they want this good work to  
go on without government interference,  
without taking the risk of doubtful experi-  
ments with silver.

## BOERS AND BRITONS.

In this dispute between the English  
Outlanders and the Boers, which now threat-  
ens war, it has often been pertinently asked:  
"What right had the British or any other  
people to force an entrance into an  
other country and then demand the right  
to participate in government on terms ap-  
proaching those of the native born?" Many  
replies have been made, among which the  
strongest is that it is against nature, against  
inherited and acquired political tendencies  
for any body of English speaking men to be  
congregated in a community where they  
greatly outnumbered the natives without  
seeking to obtain political emancipation.

The Outlanders are deprived of the right  
to vote, the right to carry arms, to sit on  
the jury, to hold public meetings except  
after having obtained permission from the  
police, taxed without representation though  
owning the great majority of the property,  
and finally having to nurse their anger in  
silence, so strongly is the press muzzled.  
Could anything more be required to  
make the English struggle for freedom?

Before such a state of facts all ques-  
tions as to how or why they came to Boer  
country become insignificant. There they  
are and there they are oppressed, and  
every principle of civilized government is  
broken to keep them so.

Sympathy for the Boers in losing the ab-  
solute government of their country, how-  
ever deep it may be, cannot admit the  
justice of their treatment of the English,  
and this view is strengthened greatly by  
the history of the Boer's actions after the  
discovery of gold. "When in 1884," says  
the Washington Post, "the first dis-  
covery of the yellow metal was made, the  
Boers viewed the matter with great alarm,  
expecting that it would attract greedy  
Outlanders, and they had no time in pass-  
ing a decree forbidding prospecting and  
declaring that heavy punishment would be  
inflicted on anyone, be he Boer or  
stranger, who violated the ordinance. The  
decree was revoked later however."

Here is the whole story. The Boers  
foresee the effect of the discovery of gold,  
they could have prevented the Outlanders  
from coming and they did not. Now they  
cannot have the benefit of the wealth and  
taxes of a more civilized race, without al-  
lowing the members of that race an equal  
share in the government of the country  
of their adoption.

## JUDICIAL BRIBERY IN NEW YORK.

It has long been known that Demo-  
cratic candidates for judicial office in New  
York city are required by Tammany Hall  
to pay into its treasury large sums for the  
privilege of having its permission to be  
made nominees of the Democratic  
party for the office of judge. While this  
fact has been well known because of  
newspaper publications of it we do not  
recall that it has at any time been offi-  
cially established as a fact. It is very  
well therefore that the Macet Committee  
now investigating the operations of the  
municipal government of New York city  
should have summoned before it a num-  
ber of the judges of the city and that it  
should have required them to state what,  
if any, sums of money they had to pay  
Tammany for their nominations. That  
these payments have to be made and  
their amounts are now and hereafter,  
therefore, an established fact that cannot  
be gainsaid.

Justice Blatchford testified that he paid  
Tammany \$5000 for his nomination.  
Justice McAdam testified that he paid  
\$10,000. Justice Dugan paid \$10,000.  
Justice Fitzgerald paid \$10,000. A number  
of other judges paid various smaller sums,  
the amount decreasing, presumably as  
the individual happened to be more or  
less a favorite with the chief of Tammany  
Hall, and this presumption is greatly  
strengthened when the amount paid by  
Justice Truax is compared with that paid  
by others. He paid only \$1,000, and he is  
well known as one of Mr. Croker's pets.

Some of the judges in giving their testi-  
mony justified this assessment of candi-  
dates for judicial office, but these were  
no doubt men who bask in the favor of  
the Boss and who wish a continuance of  
his favor. A favorite never criticizes the  
action of his lord and master. But no  
stronger ground for condemning the prac-  
tice could be asked than this fact. It is  
a degrading custom that must lower the  
character of any judiciary that is sub-  
jected to it. It lowers in two ways. It  
makes the judge more or less a vassal of  
the political body to whom he pays his  
money, and it makes the judicial office a  
prize for the man who can pay most for  
it instead of for the man best qualified for  
it. It is degrading to giver and receiver,  
and by its reflex degrading action upon  
the public it is as harmful as any  
degrading practice can be.

The practice has secured such a foot-  
hold in New York city that it is very  
doubtful whether legislation can now  
break it up. But that is no reason why  
all legislation that would seem to have a  
tendency that way should not be enacted.  
It is to be hoped, therefore, that the  
Macet Committee will make this one of

the features of its report, and that it will  
recommend all measures of legislation  
which it thinks can have any influence  
upon the subject.

## DEWEY'S RETURN.

Admiral Dewey has returned to his  
own country and his fellow-citizens give  
him a right royal welcome.  
Dewey is honored for his great achieve-  
ment at Manila. He is honored moreover  
as a man. He is not one American among  
so many, but the representative of Ameri-  
can pluck and patriotism. We do not  
detract from Dewey's greatness when we  
say that any true and trained American  
soldier in his position would have acted  
as he acted. Dewey's way is the Ameri-  
can way. He had a certain thing to do  
and he did it promptly and effectively.

Nor do we detract from his greatness  
when we say that the victory was due,  
not to Dewey's work alone, but to the men  
who built the ships, to the men who made  
the guns, and to the men who fired the  
guns when the battle took place. The vic-  
tory at Manila was the victory of Ameri-  
can manhood and American mechanism.  
In honoring Dewey we honor all to whom  
credit is due, and we honor ourselves.

## AFTERMATH.

The first football victim of the season  
was Thomas Kelly, a pupil in the Middle-  
town (Conn.) High School. During a game  
of football at Meriden, on Monday last  
between that team and the Middletown  
team, Kelly was thrown and his neck  
broken. He was playing the position of  
left guard. He died a very little while  
after the accident.

John Carson, a farmer living near Alli-  
ance, O., wishing to work among his bees  
burned sulphur near the hives as a safe  
guard against attack. The sulphur, how-  
ever, seemed to enrage the bees which  
violently attacked him and stung him to  
death.

Ian MacLaren is said to have been the  
most successful of all the English literary  
men who have recently come to this  
country to lecture and the profits of his  
first tour are said to have amounted to  
more than \$50,000. None of the others  
reached anything like that amount.

Bernard Kruger, a nephew of President  
Kruger, of the Transvaal, slipped off the  
effects of a debauch the other morning at  
the San Francisco central police station.  
In the prison safe was a cabinetman, who  
had been taken from the prisoner, sent by  
his uncle, who is now occupying the center  
of the stage in the world's affairs, direct-  
ing the nephew to come home, directing  
him as quickly as he could travel.

## SOUTHERN NOTES.

A mass-meeting of Methodists was held  
in Atlanta on Sunday, addressed by  
Bishop Callaway and Candler, and the  
sum of \$15,300 was raised for the Twen-  
tieth Century Educational Fund.

Capt. Joe C. Williams, a Georgia railroad  
captain, owns two newspapers in Georgia.  
Judge E. M. Anthony, one of the oldest  
and most respected citizens of Washing-  
ton, Ga., is dead.

The Aiken, S. C., News says that ex-  
Gov. John Gary Evans, while passing  
through Columbia, called at the Attorney-  
General's office and asked for an itemized  
bill of his penitentiary account, and said  
he had always been ready to settle when  
ever a proper bill was presented.

A Florida editor says:  
"The cassava business is growing in im-  
portance as one of Florida's best paying  
industries. Starch factories are being  
placed in different parts of the State, to  
use the raw material, but even where the  
farmer is miles away from the factory it  
will pay him to grow the root in large  
quantities for shipment and sale at the  
factory. If this is not done, it will pay  
a stock feed. Every farmer should plant  
a crop of cassava."

## CURRENT COMMENT.

We occupy our space under this head  
today with an article from the New York  
Sun on the cotton industry in the South.  
With some introductory remarks  
concerning the cotton crop of this season  
the Sun says:  
"The record of cotton manufacture is a  
record of losses and profits as well as of  
the number of mills in operation, and of  
the number of bales of cotton consumed.  
Compared with a year ago, there has been  
an increase in the whole Northern region  
of the United States of 50,000 spindles only,  
whereas the South has added more than  
200,000 spindles or six times as much. The  
total number of spindles in both parts of  
the country was 17,500,000 last year, and  
as may be seen, the increase in the South  
has been relatively very much larger. In  
1894, there were 2,100,000 spindles in the  
twelve Southern States in which there was  
any appreciable amount of cotton manu-  
facture. In 1895, the total had risen to  
2,500,000. In 1896, it was 3,000,000 and  
this year it is 3,800,000. The gain in the  
number of spindles was correspondingly large,  
from 52,000 in 1894 to 70,000 in 1895, 81,000  
in 1896 and 85,000 this year."  
It has been a matter of wonder why in  
Southern States where cotton is raised,  
where power is abundant, labor is cheap  
and there is small knowledge of cotton  
and cotton goods extensive and the opportu-  
nities for the investment of capital com-  
paratively few, there should be such a  
small amount of cotton manufacture, and  
the cotton dealers should find profit in  
shipping at considerable expense their  
product either to New England factories  
or abroad. It has been pointed out fre-  
quently that a probable element in the  
future prosperity of the New England  
South would be found in the more general  
manufacture of cotton goods in mills near  
the chief source of cotton supply.  
There are now 414 such mills in the South  
of which 18 are in North Carolina, 75 in  
South Carolina, 67 in Georgia, 37 in Ala-  
bama, 27 in Virginia, 11 in Kentucky, 7  
in Tennessee, 5 in Mississippi, 5 in Texas,  
now the chief cotton State—each in Louisi-  
ana and Arkansas—a large cotton-produc-  
ing State and 3 in Missouri. These Southern  
cotton mills consume in a year 1,400,000  
bales, or twice as much as the five New  
England mills, an encouraging sign to those  
familiar with the opportunities which the  
South offers for cotton manufacture.

In addition to the cheapness of labor, the  
abundance of water power, the proximity  
to the source of products and the opportu-  
nities for a ready market, Southern  
cotton manufacturers enjoy, when in com-  
petition with New England dealers, a con-  
siderable advantage in climate. The ab-  
sence of severe weather allows the mills  
to be operated in the South at all times  
of the year, whereas the temperature in  
Massachusetts and Rhode Island fre-  
quently interferes with work. The mills  
operated by water power are much more  
likely to freeze in the North than in the  
South. The South is less likely to be  
affected by a hot spell in the summer than  
the North. A still more important cli-  
matic condition is the humidity of the  
atmosphere. The air must be moist, other-  
wise the cotton yarn will break; and ac-  
cordingly this is the moisture that in many  
of the English and Northern factories,  
expensive machinery is provided to pre-

## A LARGE CONTRACT ON HAND



the shoe dealer has who under-  
takes to furnish a shoe equal to  
ours at

**\$3.00**

All Styles one Price; Can Fit Any  
Foot. A \$3 Store All Over.  
Guaranteed Saving, \$1

**Hofheimer Bros.**

Opposite Chamber Commerce.

serve the proper humidity in the atmos-  
phere, and it is for this reason that those  
Massachusetts mills nearest the cotton  
centrality which has been un-  
usually sought by those either inland or  
remote from the sea. The Southern man-  
ufacture of cotton is now a considerable  
item in the industrial prosperity of the  
South, and the large increase in the num-  
ber of looms and spindles in the year of  
the record-making cotton crop is a cir-  
cumstance of importance.

## A Brute.

She—Have you seen our art gallery?  
Bored Count—No.  
She—We have a lovely portrait here by  
Titian.  
Bored Count—Of you?—Philadelphia  
North American.

## The Blow.

Yesterday she had vowed to love him  
forever, no odds what might betide; to-  
day she spurned him.  
"What," he faltered, amazedly, "can  
have knocked me out?"  
"That cuff on your neck," she ex-  
claimed, as with manifold aversion she  
regarded his extreme though modest hab-  
erdashery.

It is not always the merely corporeal  
blow that is the most crushing.—Detroit  
Journal.

## An Easy Guess.

Marguerite (travelling)—"De rich, talented,  
beautiful blond nobleman fell on his knees  
and asked de poor factory girl to marry  
him; but she said, 'No! I for de short,  
fat, round-headed, poor old dat works in de  
most market!'"  
Elizabeth—Oh, cheese it, Ma! I kin  
tell by de way dat reads dat yer making  
it up as yer go along!—Puck.

The Bachelor Defined.  
A Dallas mother with five grown daugh-  
ters defines a bachelor as a "miserable  
coward who has lost the opportunity of a  
lifetime."—Dallas News.

Perils Escaped.  
Very few marriages result from sea-  
shore engagements. This is one reason  
why married life generally is as happy as  
it is.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

WINE FROM THE MARIA TERESA.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 26.—Special.—  
There was added to-day at the Norfolk  
Navy Yard a large lot of condemned wine  
stores. Among these were recovered from  
the wreck of the Maria Teresa, Admiral  
Cervera's flagship. The sale was by sealed  
proposals and the result is not yet  
known. Buyers, principally junk dealers,  
were present in large numbers.  
The bidders came from all over the  
country. One hundred and twelve lots  
were offered and among these were dis-  
carded portions of warships, conning  
towers and many old style projectors. Ninety-  
five bids were received for material for  
which probably more than \$100,000 will be  
offered.

The converted yacht Hist arrived at the  
Norfolk Navy Yard today. She came  
from Port Royal and will receive here  
needed repairs.  
Governor Russell, of North Carolina,  
with his staff, who will attend the Dewey  
reception arrived here to-night and sailed  
for New York on the Old Dominion  
steamer Jefferson. The Virginia Naval  
Reserve, who will take part in the Naval  
parade, sailed for New York to-night  
aboard the converted yacht Siren.

Walter Cotton sentenced to hang in  
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## FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

A New York Youth Goes To Coney  
Island And Falls Among Thieves

ADMINISTERED HIS OWN ESTATE.

Dewey's Relatives Arrive—Chief of Po-  
lice May Retire—Wm. C. Whitney  
a Grandfather—Railroad Man  
Takes His Life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Special.—Willie  
Lynch, eighteen years of age, only son  
of Alonzo K. Lynch, a wealthy oil dealer  
of Brooklyn, had an interesting experience  
at Coney Island recently. Willie had  
never been to a place of amusement ex-  
cept with members of his family, and on  
Saturday he determined to see something  
of life on Coney Island. He started out  
in his best clothes, with a handsome bag  
given him, and seven dollars in money. He  
arrived at the resort in due time, but  
had been there only a little while when  
a party of well dressed young men forced  
their acquaintance upon him. They took  
him to a place known as the Bowery,  
and at length induced him to take a drink  
of whiskey.

It was the first time the youth had ever  
tasted liquor. The quantity given to him  
was large and the effect almost instan-  
taneous. He has no clear recollection of  
what followed, save that he awoke in a strange  
room. It was Sunday morning.

His own clothing had been removed, and  
in its place were ragged coat and trousers.  
Half a sweater did duty for a shirt.  
His shoes and stockings were gone, a little  
well worn underwear, watch and money  
were missing.

He forced his way out, but was met by  
a band of ruffians who set upon him and  
beat him. In passing an engine house he  
spied a coat lying on a chair near the  
door. He thought to hide his ragged  
garment and attempted to swipe it,  
when he was seized by a fireman and  
marched to the police station. In the  
meantime his parents were hunting high  
and low for him. In the Raymond street  
jail the youth made known his identity  
and his father soon put in an appearance  
and took him home in a carriage, having  
first given him. Willie says that he will  
go to the island again with his father in  
order to find the chaps who robbed him.

A SILENT RICH MAN.  
Sylvester Johnson Curtis, an old mem-  
ber of the New York Stock Exchange, is  
dead, aged seventy-three years. Mr.  
Johnson always said that he would not  
leave the bulk of his fortune to be fought  
over, and he kept his word. When his  
physicians, Drs. S. Ormond Gidden and  
Brooks Wells, told him six months ago  
that he was dying from Bright's disease  
and would probably not live a year, the old  
man made a last visit to the Wall street  
district and bade farewell to his many  
business associates. He never left home  
again.

Having resigned himself to his fate, he  
called his wife, son and daughter to his  
bedside, and in the presence of witnesses  
bequeathed \$100,000 in bonds and other  
securities, among them being a little  
speech to each of them as he dis-  
tributed the princely gifts.

After this distribution he left an estate  
valued at \$100,000, which he disposed of  
by will.  
The first of Admiral Dewey's relatives  
to arrive came from Montpelier, Vt., the  
home of the Admiral, and the party con-  
sisted of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewey, Mr.  
William T. Dewey, Mr. Joseph P. Dewey  
and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McCuen. Charles  
Dewey is a brother of the Admiral, and  
the other Messrs. Dewey and Mr. McCuen  
are nephews.

THE FIGHT GOES ON.  
Bishop Potter's opponents of the Broad  
Church party in the Protestant Episcopal  
church have decided to meet on Tuesday  
with the High Church faction by nomi-  
nating the present Standing Committee.  
This is a direct defiance of the Bishop's  
critics in the church who made so deter-  
mined an opposition to the admission of  
Dr. Briggs to the priesthood last spring.  
It is rumored that Chief of Police De-  
wey will before long retire on account of  
impaired health.

A daughter has been born to Mrs. Al-  
merie Hugh Paget, which makes Mr.  
William C. Whitney a grandfather. Mrs.  
Paget being his eldest daughter.  
SUICIDE OF A RAILROAD MAN.  
Edwidge G. Allen, who had been suc-  
cessfully superintendent of the Ohio River  
railroad, the New York and New England  
railroad, the Hudson division of the New  
York Central railroad, and who for sev-  
eral years was general superintendent of  
the New York, New Haven and Hartford  
railroad, was found dead in bed in his room  
in the Grand Union Hotel at noon yester-  
day. There was a bullet hole in his right  
temple and beside him lay a revolver. He  
appeared to have been dead for several  
hours when found.

He left a note instructing the landlady  
to notify Flora E. Allen, Unbridge, Mass.  
Thomas B. Reed has now become head  
of the law firm with which he is con-  
nected.  
Rumor says that William L. Wilson is  
about to marry a Baltimore belle, but  
there is much mystery and secrecy about  
the matter.

THE TAZEWELL KILLING.  
YOUNG GILLESPIE SUII at Large.—  
Weather Effects Weight of Stock.  
TAZEWELL, VA., Sept. 26.—Special.—  
County Court, which has been in session  
here since the 15th, will adjourn to-mor-  
row. There have been no important cases  
tried during this term.  
Dan Gillespie, who killed William White  
near Spingville, this county, on Sat-  
urday night, has not yet been arrested.  
It is thought he will come in and  
give himself up to the authorities to-  
morrow. Barnes Gillespie, the Common-  
wealth's attorney, is